

Correlating the morphology of poly(L-lactide)/poly(butylene succinate)/graphene oxide blends nanocomposites with their crystallization behavior

S. E. Fenni^{1,2}, O. Monticelli², L. Conzatti³, R. Doufnoune⁴, P. Stagnaro³, N. Haddaoui^{1*}, D. Cavallo²

¹Laboratoire de Physico-Chimie des Hauts Polymères (LPCHP), Département de Génie des Procédés, Faculté de Technologie, Université Ferhat ABBAS Sétif-1, 19 000 Setif, Algeria

²Department of Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry, University of Genova, via Dodecaneso 31, 16146 Genova, Italy

³Institute for Macromolecular Studies (ISMac), CNR, Via De Marini 6, 16149 Genova, Italy

⁴Unité de Recherche sur les Matériaux Emergents -Sétif- URMES, Equipe de Valorisation des Matériaux Polymériques, Université Ferhat Abbas Sétif-1, 19 000 Setif, Algeria

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Abstract. Bio-based blend nanocomposites of poly(L-lactic acid) (PLLA) and poly(butylene succinate) (PBS), with different concentrations (from 0.1 to 0.5 wt%) of graphene oxide (GO), are prepared via solution dispersion of PBS/GO followed by melt blending with PLLA in a 70/30 PLLA/PBS weight ratio. Scanning and Transmission Electron Microscopy reveals micron-sized droplets of PBS in the PLLA matrix with the GO nanofiller preferentially found in the PBS phase. The GO acts as nucleating agent for both semicrystalline polymers. The nanofiller nucleating effect is compared to the one of own self-nuclei for each polymer, to define a convenient nucleating efficiency (NE) scale. A value of around 80% is determined for GO towards PBS, among the highest NEs ever reported for this polymer. On the other hand, the efficiency in nucleating PLLA is equal to a modest 15%, also due to the uneven distribution of the nanofiller in the two polymers. A close relationship between the nanocomposite morphology and crystallization behavior of the two different polymers is thus established.

Keywords: nanocomposites, graphene oxide, polylactic acid, poly(butylene succinate)

*Corresponding author, e-mail: n_haddaoui@yahoo.com
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